

## TREATY OF PEACE.

Text of the Document Prepared  
by Paris Commissioners,

And Sent to Senate by the President for Ratification, Amendment or Rejection.

Following is the full text of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, as sent to the Senate by the President for ratification, amendment or rejection, as that body sees fit:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States:

William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States.

And Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain.

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buena Ventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division, who having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

## ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim to sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

## ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Marianas of Ladrones.

## ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands and comprehending the islands lying within the following line: A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence along to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and ninety degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich; thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and ninety degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (16th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence by a direct line to the intersection of the (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) degree of meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

## ARTICLE IV.

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports

Gov. MacCorkle's  
Endorsement.

Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, Ex-Gov. of West Virginia, adds his name to the long list of Statesmen benefited by Pe-ru-na. He heartily recommends Pe-ru-na as a cathartic remedy and tonic.



Hon. W. A. MacCORKLE,  
Ex-Gov. of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 9, 1898. **Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.** GENTLEMEN:—Your Pe-ru-na, as a tonic, is certainly unexcelled, and in a number of cases that have come under my observation where it has been used for catarrh, or any disease which has its origin in that malady, it has been of great benefit. Pe-ru-na has my hearty recommendation, both as a tonic and cathartic remedy.

W. A. MACCORKLE  
Pe-ru-na is a permanent and scientific cure for catarrh. It is purely vegetable and works in harmony with nature. All druggists sell it.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

## ARTICLE V.

The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force until its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands, and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

## ARTICLE VI.

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses, in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines, and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain, and the Government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

## ARTICLE VII.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty.

tions of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

## ARTICLE VIII.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III, of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, for whatsoever nationality individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to such sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect to documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of the notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, of the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

## ARTICLE IX.

Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of record within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

## ARTICLE X.

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

## ARTICLE XI.

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as in criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country where they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such

course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

## ARTICLE XII.

Judicial proceeding pending at the same time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

## ARTICLE XV.

The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six month's notice given by either Government to the other.

## ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.] WILLIAM R. DAY.  
[Seal.] CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.  
[Seal.] WILLIAM P. FRYE.  
[Seal.] GEORGE GRAY.  
[Seal.] WHITE LAURENCE REID.  
[Seal.] EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.  
[Seal.] R. DE ARAZUZA.  
[Seal.] J. DE GARNICA.  
[Seal.] W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
[Seal.] RAFAEL CERERO.

No man with a clear conscience sleeps sounder or snores louder than Boss Mark Hanna.

When Dr. Talmage called from the pulpit last Sunday, "How old art thou?" not a woman responded.

The grip that is holding Dingley is not so bad as the grip Dingley

## REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

An Example of the Freedom of the  
American Pulpit.

For Ten Years He Succeeded in Sustaining the Prestige of Plymouth Church, Made Famous by Henry Ward Beecher.

For some 40 years the most famous pulpit in America was that of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. For the last ten years Dr. Lyman Abbott has filled that pulpit, and to an unexpected degree has maintained its distinction. And this has been the more remarkable from the fact that during all this time he has also been the chief editor of one of the foremost religious newspapers in the country, formerly the Christian Union, now the Outlook. Dr. Abbott is no doubt wise in his decision not to attempt longer to carry the two-fold burden. It hardly needed the doctor to explain to him that, at his time of life, he was using up his vital energies faster than nature supplied them.

Dr. Abbott, says the Chicago Tribune, has been a conspicuous instance of the freedom of the American pulpit. Whatever anyone's religious views no one can question the educational and moral, as well as religious, power of the pulpit in this country. It is not the power of the priest, but that of the preacher. In this respect our country has been totally different from Spain, for instance, or Italy, or even France. From the beginning of American history the preacher has had his place; a place on the whole well at the front along all the lines that make for progress. There have, it is true, been some spicy heresy trials now and then, and yet these have often been more in the interest of honesty than of bigotry, on the score that the church or congregation preserved some rights and might claim some freedom of its own as well as the preacher.

Plymouth pulpit under Beecher was a power in the land for freedom, for justice, for humanity, which the historian of the period will be sure to



REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT,  
(Pastor of Plymouth Church and Editor of the Outlook.)

make much account of. If there was a square rod of freedom in America where genius, the genius of incomparable eloquence, gloried in its liberty, and in its opportunity, and its occasions, it was in that Brooklyn pulpit. That Lyman Abbott has been able to sustain for a decade longer the prestige of that pulpit has been greatly to his credit. Ardent enough in his loyalty to his predecessor, he has been content to be himself and try to do his best in his own way. For purity of style, simplicity of manner, virility and lucidity of statement, his utterances, whether by pen or voice, have been excellent models. Some may think his judgment not infallible, his logic not always conclusive, his orthodoxy sometimes mixed and intermittent, but his generous sympathies, his alertness to the opportunity and the duty of the hour, and withal his fine fearlessness in advocating whatever course seemed to him to be right and for the time most urgent, have made for him innumerable friends in all parts of the country.

## Depopulation of France.

The returns of the census for France which was taken in March, 1907, have now been published and compared with the statistics of the previous census, taken six years before. A year ago the number of people in France was 38,288,969, and at the 1891 census it was 38,093,150, so that in the six years the population of France had only increased by 195,819 persons. And even this trifling increase is more apparent than real, for it has taken place entirely in the large towns and is due to the influx of foreigners, such as Belgians and Italians, who are to be found in increasing numbers among the urban population of France.

## The Women of Belgium.

No one can travel in Belgium without being struck by the extraordinary activity and prominence of the women. Over the doors of shops of all descriptions the name of the owner or owners is frequently followed by "Socurs" or "Veuve." You find them proprietors of hotels and restaurants. They are often custodians of the churches. They are employed to tow the boats along the canal banks. They cut up the meat in the butchers' shops, and they are even to be noticed shoeing horses at the forge.

## Poisonous Garden Plants.

Among garden plants commonly in vogue which possess a poisonous nature botanists mention the jonquil, white hyacinth and anemone, the narcissus being also particularly deadly—so much so, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally while the person is eating it.

A Great Wonder.  
Hall's Great Discovery.  
One small bottle of Hall's Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, diabetes, seminal emissions and lame back, rheumatism and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. It cures bladder trouble in children, not sold by your druggist, sent by mail on receipt of \$1. Small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case mentioned.  
Sole manufacturer, P. M. Hall, Waco, Texas.  
For sale by T. D. Armistead, Knoxville, Ky.

READ THIS.  
Groesbeck, Texas, Sept. 28, 1898.  
This is to certify that I have cured of kidney and bladder trouble with one bottle of Hall's Discovery, and I can fully recommend to the public.

J. W. THOMPSON.  
Mr. Dingley's high tariff tax not keeping Northwestern lumbermen from business failures.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

Why didn't Gov. Tanner turn gatling guns on those burglars?

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought.  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Miss Harber's good roads should be begun in the new year.

Distressing Stomach Disease.  
Permanently cured by the master powers of South American Nervine. Invalids need suffer no longer because this great remedy cures them all. It is a cure for the whole world of Stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is at hand under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by R. C. Hardwick, druggist, Hopkinsville.

The Kansas railway bill seems to be a Carnegie armor plate sort of a fair.

Window Cliffs, Tenn., May 10, 1898.  
I had been suffering a long time with liver and kidney trouble, and was unable to move myself in my bed. Finally I procured two bottles of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. As I finished the second bottle I came able to go about my work as usual. I gladly recommend it to all.  
W. T. MASSA.

For sale by C. K. Wyly.

The fish that got the embalmed beef in New York harbor must have been made very sick.

To the Public.  
We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be as represented and not satisfactory after two-thirds of the contents have been used, will refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for a gripe, colds and whooping cough. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Try it. For sale by R. C. Hardwick, druggist.

Dewey with his sea legs on would make a successful run for any office he might desire.

This Is Certainly A Wonderful Chance.  
We are aware that our people who suffer from nervous, chronic or sexual complaints do not have the same opportunity to be cured as do the residents of the great cities where the most eminent physicians and specialists reside. Dr. G. H. Towner, Detroit, Mich., (P. O. Box 6), who has the largest practice in the world, and who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all sufferers. Write to him at once about your case. He will surely cure you.

The Doctor has just published a very instructive and interesting booklet entitled "Sexual Health and Hygiene," that should be read by every man. He will send a copy free to anyone mentioning this paper and enclosing stamp for reply.

The Peabody disarmament was only temporary.

CASTORIA.  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought.  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

At last Germany will take out beef, but not the embalmed kind.

No healthy person need fear any dangerous consequences from an attack of la grippe if properly treated. It is just the same as a severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold and prompt and complete recovery.